wardrobe, I lay down upon the sofa. Lwas awake almost all night, my extreme hunger and fear preventing me

THE SECOND DAY-HALF A MILLION OF MONEY.

At daylight I was awakened by a knock at the door

Having ascertained that it was Isadora, I removed the

chair, and allowed her to enter. After a few words had

been exchanged, she spoke substantially as follows:
"It is impossible for you to get out, but if you should,

speak of justice. Pshaw! There is no such thing in this

speak of justice. Fanaw: Inc. We have at our com-eity—money will do anything. We have at our com-mand the thousands of those who know that we hold their fair name and the honor of their families in our

hands. These men are our slaves, and not a few ruined

fortunes are due to the hold which a woman in this

business gets upon a man. If a man keeps out of stocks,

he cannot run through his fortune fast enough, so he

lets some woman-lady, I mean-get possession of some

secret which he would die rather than it should be

known—then the work of dissolution begins. Those who call themselves Justices come here. Detectives—we bribe them. Detective D— is even in our employ. If

this is a large house, and there are several ways of get-

ting out of it." Leaving these assurances as grains of

The madam then entered bringing all the morning papers, and, after laying them down, said: "You will

THE ESCAPE.

to resist to the bitter end all attempts to ruin me she

would, if possible, get me out during the night. The

"party" had evidently commenced below, for I could

hear the noise of the piano and the frequent opening and

closing of the front hall-door; persons were continually

passing and repassing along the hall. She said that I must

submit to be closely valled, for I must never know where I had been. I agreed to this proposition with reluctance,

but, goaded on by the hope of escape, fluidly consented.

I sat in expectation for several hours, and finally be

gan to think that she had been deceiving me. I had

'several days" with my friend Mary ----, on Madison-

ANOTHER CHURCH OUTRAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Clement's Church here, having yesterday dismissed the

rector and his assistant, the party of the congregation

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The vestrymen of St.

action, the connection between the rectal solving the congregation. An injunction restraining tant and the congregation. An injunction restraining a defendants was issued by Judge Ludlow to-day.

THE REV. MR. CHENEY FOUND GUILTY.

the trial of the Rev. Mr. Cheney reassembled this morn-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

section vesterday, the principal features of which were a pro-and an address by the Rev. B. F. Foster, and the dedication of a with the usual exercises.

....The London Times of yesterday says that the ision of the U. S. Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of Legal Tender act is both "unjust and violent," and that it will be a "misfurture to the country."

... A grame of base-ball was played at Fort Wayne series, between the Kekinganss of Fort Wayne, and the Forest City att of Ciercinal. In a full same, the score stood 2 to in favor of the mer. Both Clubs are candidates for the champiosship.

At a town meeting in New-Haven, Conn., yes

The decision of the Internal Revenue Com-nissioner in the New York Central scrip dividend case has been indes-utely postponed, the transfer of the Revenue Solicitor to the Department of the Interior recessitating a regrammation of the voluminous papers a the case.

in the case.

St. John's Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, of which the Rev. Dr. Scott is pastor, has calced \$50,000 to apply to the \$5,000,000 memorial fand. This is double the untire apportionment for California, and the Church having only 102 members, it is tialized as the "bauner" Church of the Union.

The new Episcopal Church, on Blatchley-ave, in Fair Haven Coun, was deficiated restending, with appropriate core moules. The Bight Rev. Bislog Williams officiated. The new edifice is of freestone with Ohio tone triumings, and cost \$15,000; the Rev. Mr. Bingham, late of Augusta, Mc., will be the Rector, temporarily.

Arrangements have been made by the Execu-

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Ecclesiastical Court for

they should come, they would not find us at ho

consolation, the tall lady departed.

me and seized the paper.

entering the room.

your folks are poor, and can't do anything with us

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION. AN INSURGENT POSITION STORMED—TEN CANNON AND THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED THE ALGIEES INSURRECTION SPREADING.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4, 1871. Dispatches from Versailles announce that the Government forces have carried by assault the inthe Government forces have carried by assault the in-surgent position at Saquet Mill, shent one mile south of Forts Bicetre and d'Issy. One hundred and fifty of the Communists were killed, and 10 cannon and 300 prisoners captured. The mill has, however, been evacuated by the Versailles troops, as it is exposed to a destructive

fire from the insurgent fortifications.

On Tuesday night three divisions of the Army of the Ascembly, under the immediate command of Marshal MacMahon, advanced toward the enceinte of Paris through the Bois de Benlogne. An entire corps was erdered to follow; but, owing to circumstances which it is imprudent to explain, the movement was not consum

The approaches of the Versailles army to Fort d'Issy are rapidly advancing, and it is now regraded as imposs ble for the Communist garrison to escape. The cannon eding and musketry fire continue, and several engage nts of an unimportant nature have occurred.

It is positively stated that M. Thiers refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, and that Prince Rismarck has protested against the unjust discrimina tion made by France against German commerce.

Rumers are circulating that the insurrection Algeria is extending, and that the Government at Versailes is heedless of the growing danger. The Assembly, yesterday, debated the removal of

magistrates on account of their political antecedents by Cambetta during the administration of the Government of National Defense. M. Dufaure, the Procureur-Generel, said some of these officials had been reinstated, but on the whole he preferred Gambetta's magistrates to those appointed by Napoleon.

President Thiers has issued orders for the expulsion of the Orients Princes.

A dispatch from Brussels states that Baron Von Arnin

has gone to Berlin and the French Plenipotentiaries to Versallies for fresh instructions.

ENGLAND. A DIVISION ON THE BUDGET-THE GOVERNMENT

TRIUMPHANT. LONDON, Thursday, May 4, 1871. In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on the Budget was continued. Mr. Torrens advocated a five-penny income tax, and censured several Bank of Eugland, severely criticised other features of urged the Hause not to shirk taxation, and thereby in-

crease the national debt. Mr. Gladstone argued that the House, having adopted various measures proposed by the Government for the benefit of the country, should not reject its plans for raising the money necessary to carry them out. Mr. Disraeli retorted, and the debate closed. The House divided finally on the Budget, and it was agreed to, the Government baving a majority of 46 votes. The House

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE RECENT NEGOTIA-TIONS-TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA-SINGULAR DEMAND BY GREECE-PERILOUS FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TURKEY.
[FROM AN OCCASIONIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.-Whatever may have been-said to the contrary in London, it has long been known here that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Embassador at this city, persuaded the Turks to agree to the abrogation before Prince Gortschakoff wrote his famous note. I have not seen a Turk of any character who does not regard the change as a good thing for Turkey. The change at once relieves Turkey from her subordination to the Great Powers, and removes the only subordination to the order of the constraint of gland is just as certain to aid the Turks as she was before. Treaty or no treaty, it would be a simple question of personal interest with England and Austria whether they would aid Turkey or not. The Turks do not feel that the results of the Crimean war have been lost at all by this change. In their opinion, the three great results of that war were: the neutralization of the Danube, the removal of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian Provinces, and the removal of the claim of Russia to be the protector of the Austrian subjects of the Porte; and all these results have been accomplished.

No doubt Russia will fortify Sevastopol again, but she has been erecting fortifications ever since the Crimean war in the Sea of Azof. No doubt she will build a fleet in present she can only muster th men, while the Turks can send into the sea, at a week's notice, 15 first-class iren-clads, beside a large fleet of wooden steamers, with 12,000 to 15,000 men. The Porte has already commenced building fortifications at Sinope Trezibend is to be fortified, and all the improvements of modern warfare are to be applied to make it impossible for any fleet to enter the Bosphorus. Is it strange then that the Turks are decidedly pleased with the abrogation of a treaty which was really almost as galling to them as it was to Russia. I saw two Russian corvettes steaming up through the Besphorus, with flags flying, this week, by permission of the Porie, but they attracted no more a ention than if they had been English.

The united Provinces of Wallnehia and Moldavia, nov called the Principality of Roumania, and governed by : Hohenzoilern Prince, are hardly a part of the Turkish Empire. They pay a small annual tribute, and are under the protection of the Porte—that is all. But they have always been a source of trouble. The population is mixed-more than half of that of Moldavia are Jews, two-thirds of the population of Wallachia are Rouman the remainder comprises Russians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Jews, Germans, Servians, Armenians, &c., &c. The government is a constitutional monarchy, and the con-stitution is as liberal as that of the gunited States. Universal suffrage is its basis. There is but little education and still less religion and morality among the people There is no unity of feeling among different class nationalities, but, on the contrary, bitter animosity and

Prince Charles has done his best to reduce the country to order; but he has had a hard time of it, and is now pretty much discouraged. Things have been going on from bad to worse, and have now culminated in a great anti-German riot in Buchnrest. Prince Charles has given notice that, unless the Constitution is modified and more authority placed in his hands, he will resign. At the same time, secret negotiations are supposed to be going on under the lead of Prussia for the purpose of breaking up the Principality, giving Wallachia to Austria and Moldavia to Bussin. The Porte would probably agree to this, for its position would be materially strengthened. It would place Austria as a barrier between Russia and Turkey, and would put an end to the revolutionary intrigues constantly going on in Wallachia to cause an

insurrection in Bulgaria. There was once a Greek Patriarch, Gregory, who was hanged in Constantinople during the Greek war of inde nee. He hung in a public place three days, and his dy was then given to the Jews, who dragged it about the streets for two days more; finally, what was left of it was thrown into the Golden Horn. The Greeks profess to believe that it afterward floated, was picked up by a deveted fisherman, and smuggled away by night to Odessa. There it was received with great honors, and buried in the cothedral by the Russian authorities. The Greek Government has just had the boldness to demand of the Porte that a Greek man-of-war be allowed to pass Constantinople to go to Odessa and convey the remains of this martyr to Greece, where there is to be a great national funeral over als remains, and he is to be enshrined as a saint. The Turks very naturally refused, but have finally agreed to allow the remains to be taker by a Greek merchant steamer, on condition that the pus-sage of the Bosphorus be made in the night, so as to prevent any unpleasant demonstrations on the part of the Greek population here. The whole city has been in a state of excitement over this affair this week, and it may yet make serious trousic, if the time of the steamer's esage should become generally known.

The finances of the Turkish Government are just now a worse state than usual. There is a deficit of \$60,-600,000, and, in addition, some prospective expenses far beyond the ordinary revenue must be met. A new loan of \$10,000,000 is talked of, and it is even said that this loan s to be negotiated in New-York. The truth is that ments than from Russia. With an annual revenue of about see, 600,000 the has spent on an average, for 15 years Park, about \$85,000,000 a year. The taxation in the country

is already gradually destroying the resources of the people. No one seems to know what is to be done. A reduction of the expenses is always talked of but never accomplished. Here is the real weakness of the Empire and the greatest source of danger.

THE COAL MINES.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION FROM THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA MINERS-THEY PROPOSE TO RESUME WORK AND ARBITRATE AFTER-

SCRANTON, May 4.—The negotiations begun to-day will probably result in a speedy resumption of work. The delegates of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines met in session early this morning, and deliberated with reason and prudence as to the best ourse to pursue. They unanimously decided in favor of calling general district meetings of the miners. Consequently, notices were conspicuously posted, about noon, n convenient places, commanding each of the four districts constituting the region mined by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company to meet at their respective halls during the afternoon. The object of holding these meetings was to elicit the general sentiment of the miners, and to relieve the delegates from any responsibility consequent on a movement to resume. The sa resolution was to be submitted to each of these meetngs, to be ratified or repudiated by them. A large number of laborers assembled with the miners, and all the districts adopted by a large majority the following reso-

Resolved. That we offer to resume work at once, and appoint a Committee of Arbitrators as soon as possible, to adjust the question of wares, contract work, and other matters; or that the rate of our wages, contract work, and other matters be adjusted in accordance with the rates of the same in Schuyikili or Wilkesbarre regions.

This evening the delegates waited upon Mr. Storrs, and acquainted him with the resolution ratified by the miners. Mr. Sterrs stated that he was satisfied with the proposition, and would submit it to the Company. Mr. Storrs informed the miners that the laborers had made him a proposition to resume work, but he stated that an offer from the miners would be much more acceptable to the Company. The answer to the miners' proposition will not arrive until to-morrow, but the general impression is that the offer is reasonable, and will be accepted by the Company. The delegates who have been instrumin bringing matters to the present state are deserving of great praise for their good sense and moderation. Business men are smiling at the prospects of resumption, but will be another era of despair and perhaps a reign of terror. The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company and Pennsylvania Coal Company are silent, watchful, points in the Budget. Mr. Crawford, Governor of the and inactive. They are waiting to hear the result of to-day's proceedings. If the present negotiations prove successful, the miners of the other companies will into operation to-day; they have been idle since the

RESUMPTION PROBABLE IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.-A dispatch from Pottsville, to-day, says the situation looks more favorable for general resumption throughout the Schuylkill region. It is reported that John Siney, President of the Schuylkh W. B. A., has tendered his resignation, giving as a reason that the operators refused to negotiate brough him, and he did not wish to be an obstacle in bringing about a speedy resumption.

THE WILKESBARRE MINERS AT WORK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4.-A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Comcany's men resumed work this morning, except in Breaker No. 5, which is not in repair.

TAMMANY CANAL MANAGEMENT.

WORK SUSPENDED ON THE OX BOW BREAK-THE LABORERS ON A STRIKE—THE RESUMP-TION OF TRAVEL INDEPINITELY POSTPONED. ROCHESTER, May 4.—Rain having fallen stendily since gesterday noon, work is suspended on the Ox Bow break in the Evic Canal, the bad state of the oads rendering the handling of earth almost impossible. There is also a formidable strike among the laborers, and the contractor has telegraphed to the Mayor of this ity for military assistance. The Sheriff of the County

has called for the military, and Brig.-Gen. Clark has or-

dered out two companies of the National Guard for duty.

The Sheriff, Mayor, and the military left this afternoon

or the scene of disorder. The latest reports state that the fighting was not of a serious nature, and that no one was killed or seriously wounded. The people of Fairport were very much alarmed, but the presence of the National Guards will tend to restore confidence.

THE LOUISIANA TORNADO.

IMMENSE DAMAGE AT BATON ROUGE-NUMEROUS HILDINGS DESTROYED-TWO COLORED MEN

KILLED, AND MANY INJURED. NEW-ORLEANS, May 4 .- A tornado swept over Baton Bonge and vicinity on Tuesday, causing great destruction of property. Trees were uprooted, and bricks and planks were whirled in the air. The north and south walls of the Penitentiary, the roof of the shoe factory, and the cells in the south wing of the building were and the cells in the south wing of the building were blown away. The whole second story and roof of the storehouse of the United States Arseinal, with 200 feet of the laboratory (a frame building), and the roof of one of the powder magazines were rent in fragments. The roof was torn from the Roman Catholic church. A number of frame houses were unroofed and otherwise dumaged. The sugar-house and a number of cabins on the plantation of Joseph Barnard were blown down, and one negro was killed an I several were wounded. The sugar-house, gin-house, and cabins on the plantation of James McCollen were all destroyed, and many colored persons were severely injured. The sugar-house and all the cabins on the plantation of W. S. Pike were blown down and two colored men were killed and a number were wounded. Many boots and soows taden with coal were sunk. The loss will reach \$100,003. During the storm some of the convicts escaped from the prison, but they were speedily on will reach \$100,603. During the storm some of the convicts escaped from the prison, but they were speedily ecaptured.

John Howard was accidently killed at Ron-CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A furious snow-storm was raging on Mount

William White shot his wife dead on Monday ... A fire at Sioux City, Iown, burned Booge's . The saw-mill of Henry Steinberg at Weyon. Wis. was urned on Weinesday, together with the four mill ad

.... A very severe north-east storm has raged inthe north-west for two dies during the past 24 hours.

The dwelling-house of Theodore Miller, in thany, was burned resterday; loss \$4,000. The dwelling adjoin-dougles to Michael Horan, was also burned; loss \$3,000. Milton Withers, who was released from the

derers. A fire at Valparaiso, Ind., on Vednesday, burned the Post-Office, McCartin & Bunham's drug store, William Manu's saddlers store, and Bradler & White's grocery store. Loss, \$20,000; partially insured. Peter Bailey, indicted for the murder of

Susan Allman, age 22, drowned herself at Marago, lova, on Wednesday. She left a note saying she was reduced, under premise of murriage, by Sannel E. Norton. Norton has fied, leaving behind a newly married wife.

A passenger-train on the North-Western Railroad, 19 miles from Kushville, ran off, the track yesterlay, and the engine was precipitated down an embarkment 100 feet in hight. The engineer was fatally, and the foreman slightly injured.

A Coroner's jury, in Buffialo, has decided that the death of Peter Hoffman was caused by the negligence of the Nat

A fire at the Bar Mills, Buxton, Me., on Wednes day, burned S. G. Brachury & Co.'s turniture factory and double sa Berry & Palmer's grist-mill, Stephen Towles's blacksmith shop, C. Jordan's country store. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$2,800.

When the Filkins case was concluded, in Al-usy, his counsel saked an adjournment of the Court till vesterlay, in order that ther might prepare a bill of exceptions; but they have noti-ed to Judge Learned that they will not proceed further with the case. A fire in Charlestown-st., Boston, yesterday, used damage to the extent of \$20,000. The sufferers are Charles O. carse & Co., furniture manufacturers; Perser, Baker & Co., dealers in our J. D. Grave, familiare. The losses are mostly covered by insur-

... Henry Emery, the recusant witness in the e Police investigation in Boston, and who was ordered under arrest in Massachusetts Senate for contempt, was yesterday brought before hopened court on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged on basi in an of \$5,000.

was to the ground chosen for his fight with Mace, when he received a way to the ground chosen for his fight with Mace, when he received a telegraph sating that his wife was dead. Colourn started for this city immediately, but announced that his wifer death would not cause a post-present of the light, and that he would be on kand at the time appointed.

pointed.

A fire at Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, bursed two warehouses, a cabinet-shop, a dwelling, two barrs, the Rair road Slock, a blackemite-shop, and a lumber varid. The occupants were S. Anderson, J. S. Lindsley, J. H. Taylor, James and Sith Marshall, C. A. Childs, the Gas Company, and Riker & Steels. Loss \$40,000; has Tance, \$2,000.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

A STARTLING NARRATIVE OF ABDUCTION. GIRL TRACKED, DRUGGED, AND CARRIED OFF-A FASHIONABLE DEN OF INFAMY-THE WILES OF A NEW-YORK PROCURESS - A

WOMAN'S WORST ENEMY.

STRANGE ESCAPE. The story which follows is the best evidence of the truthfulness of statements put forth in a recent ar ticle published in The Tribune under the head of "The Vilest of Women." The name and address of the victin are withheld out of respect to the wishes of her friends, but will be furnished at this office to any of the officers of justice who may wish to investigate the case.

At about 11:30 a. m. of the day of the German Peace Jubilee (April 10), a girl, 17 years of age, residing it the east side of the city, left her home, accompanied by two of her acquaintances, to witness the procession They secured a position on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, where they remained until a long halt took place from blockade some distance up the street. Becoming be near its end, they walked down to Barclay-st., where they crossed Broadway and passed up Park-row and Chatham-st, to Chatham-square. Here her two companions left her. She remained, however, until the throng of wagons, footmen, and equestrians had all gone down-town, when she walked down Oliver-st. to Madi son, where she had an engagement to tea at the house of an old playmate. She remained there until 8 o'clock in the evening, when she started for home. She the trip several times before, and felt perfectly safe. The bustle and hum of the afternoon had scarcely subsided, and the German beer-gardens teemed with life. Her route lay through Pike-st. to Division-st., and thence up Orchard-st. to Avenue A. The greater part of the journey had been accomplished when she reached a place where a large crowd was assembled, in front of a tall, white house. In the street was erected a large oil-painting of King William, over which a sturdy German, equipped as a Uhlan, kept watch. The house was brilliantly lighted and illuminated on the outside with Chinese lanterns. There was music in the house and the sound of dancing, and she halted for a moment in the street to listen and admire. In a moment or two, two handsome, well-dressed women approached and spoke very kindly to her. One was tall and fair; the other quite portly, and older. The

marked that she was looking very weak, and that she would better get a drink of water. Entirely unsuspicious, the girl walked several blocks with them, until they came to an iron drinking fountain, where the elderly woman had presented her with a cup of water and she drank. She says she did not notice any peculiar taste in the water, but that in a few seconds she began to grow drowsy and weak as if from the effects of an opiate. The two women took her between them, tell ing her that she should be taken directly home. Sh too numb to offer any opposition. They burried her up town for about 10 minutes, and then turned to the left into a quiet street, along which they hastened and soon reached a wide street, looking to the bewildered girl very much like an avenue. The party finally halted be fore a large, brown-stone, high-stoop house. The girl re near were of fine external appearance, many with small yards in front. She instantly told them that this house as not her home, and refused to enter. They suddenly placed a large handkerchief over her mouth and nostrils when she fainted away and remained unconscious until

girl thinks that they alighted from a close carriage

taller of the women spoke to her of the merits of the

portrait, and praised the parade of the day. Learning

that she had been standing in the sun and dust all day,

and that she felt quite fatigued, the elder woman re-

which she had seen slowly driving along the street.

the next morning. The girl's account of her sufferings is given from this point in her own words:

About 10 o'clock the next morning I awoke in a large back parlor, on the first floor, with large windows look ing out into a small yard. I was lying on a sofa, and at my side, fanning me, sat a tall, portly lady. She was very fair, with dark-blue eyes and a very low forehead, covered with a profusion of false black hair, under which at the temples small patches of gray were visible. She were a black silk wrapper and an abundance of jewelry. I asked her where I was, and if my mother was in th house. I was told that I had been sun-struck on the day before. Upon my wanting to know how that could occur after dark, she remarked that I had fainted in front of the house. (She afterward said the fainting occurred near Tompkins-square.) When told that my mother had ocen sent for, I was much relieved, and feeling perfectly safe in the company of such a fine-looking old lady, I lay

Upon again awakening I found myself alone in the same room, but seeing a bell-cord near the window, I pulled it, and the stout lady again entered. I instantly asked if my mother had come. "No," she said; "and need not expect to see her, for she can never come slicut. I then burst into tears, and, telling her that my poor mother would be almost wild about me, besought er to release me. The woman-or, as she afterward roved to be, "the madam"-became excited, and exlaimed, "You might as well make up your mind that you will never get out of this house;" and upon my asking the reason she gramly remarked, "I will tell you next

Then, for the first time, the awful reality burst upon me that I was a doesned girl. I sprang to my feet, put on my hat and shawl, which had been lying on a chair since my entrance. At this the woman began to laugh in a mocking tone and demanded what I was about to do. I told her I was determined to quit the house, and. ustantly stepping to the open window, Jumped into the yard with a loud scream. The lot was duclosed by a igh board fence. I was instantly seized by three women who came from the back basement, and, having ound a handkerchief over my mouth, they dragged me into the house and up-stairs to the second floor. mistress of the house followed closely after, and, when the women had pushed me into a large I was left alone with her, "When will you try that again t" she jeeringly asked me. "You are now in a and, after carefully locking the door, I could hear her retreating footsteps upon the stairs.

THE PRISON ROOM.

I then looked around the room. I noticed that the windows were barred with strong iron-wice grating placed between the sash and the shutters. The door was of black walnut, and very heavy. The room was mag-nificently furnished. A grand plane stood in one corner, and the upholstering was all in crimson velvet. A narble centre-table was placed directly under a gas chandeller. A handsome dressing-case, which, like the edstead, was of solid resewood, stood against the wall. and an inlaid writing desk was placed between the two windows of the room.

Having succeeded, after several attempts, in rating he window. I began to scream. The mistress again entered, and, being very strong, seized and threw me upon the bed, and thrust a handkerchief into my mouth until I was almost suffocated. She even threatened to gag me, and, after having tied me to the bedstead, to eave me there till I should promise to keep still. Seeing no other way out of present torment I agreed to be quiet, whereupon she removed the gag and released her grasp upon my wrists. After closing the window,

she left me.

The tall woman of the evening before then entered dressed in a lavender-colored slik wrapper, trimmed with white lace, and wearing a breastpin set in rubies, from which depended a gold watch chain. She looked even more handsome than before, and the wide flowing sleeves of her dress disclosed a white arm with gold bracelets She greeted me as her "little friend," and, when I told her that I did not have such friends as she was, sneeringly remarked that I would soon get over all that sort of talk. She concluded by offering to be a friend to me and remarked that I would soon get used to the place and the life, when I would be happy. Seeing that I repelled all proffers of friendship, she changed the conver-

"I do not want any," I answered."

Not appearing to notice my answer, she asked, " How do you like this suit I have on ?" 'Very well," I said; "but I should not care for it if obtained in this manner." You must compose yourself," she quietly replied,

"for you could not surely hope to live always with your mother. I once had a mother whem I loved dearly, and sister, too, about your age." "If you had such a sister, you ought to pity me for her ake. Where is your mother t"
"She is dead. She died in Spain more than four years

ago. I have no friends in this country, and was first led

to taking an interest in you from your resemblance to my sister." The tall woman for the first time seemed to show signs of sorrow, and, after a little time, said, "In a few days you shall go to your mother." She then offered to kiss me, but I retreated upon her approach.

"Is not this a handsome room!" she began in a few ninutes. I was obliged to admit that it was indeed com

"Well, then," said she, "would you not rather live here with me, in this fine room, than go back to your humble home ! Here are books, papers, music, a planoeverything that your heart could desire. There are few such charms abo at your home in --- str

"What!" said I, in amazement, "do you know where I live !" "Of yes," she said, smiling grimly, "and a great deal With this she drew from her pocket a roll of legal-cap paper, from which she began to read. She told my name, residence, age—together with my hight and complexion, and a full history of my family. She told how my father had failed in business in 1864; of my trip

to Europe during the Paris Exposition; that I had two

brothers; that I liked music, and even mentioned my

favorite novelist. She concluded by asking me how I

was pleased with Hamburg. I was dumb with amaze-

Noticing my chagrin, she remarked, folding up and replacing the paper in her pocket, "So you see, my young miss, I know as much about you and your family as you do yourself. If you will stay with us you shall soon be able to support your parents and sisters in good style. You have given us more trouble than any case we have ever had, but we will soon, I feel confident, get to know each other and get along together happily. You ought to be a little more civil to madam when she comes up. Indeed, you must especially have a care in this particular, for she has a very hasty temper and would go to almost any extreme." She then left me.

ATTEMPTS AT COERCION. A servant brought in some lunch on a large silver plat ter, and, having placed it on the center-table, retired without saying a word. I determined not to touch a morsel for fear of drugs. After a little time the "madam" entered, and, seeing the victuals on the table untouched, asked why I did not eat. I told her that if she did not release me I would die of starvation. I was greatly excited, and, stepping forward, seized the platter and threw it to the farther end of the room,

oreaking every piece of the china.

The madam became furious and started for me, but I anaged to get behind the table. In our chase around the room she had screamed at me not to overset a large glass globe standing upon a card-table. In the quiet which succeeded I seized it and threw it upon the floor. The globe was filled with costly cologue, and the nir of the room was filled with its fragrance. The madam seized me by the bair (the young woman is a blond with very abundant bair, and dragged me over the floor. In her fury she even stamped upon and kicked me, and when I screamed she struck me in the right eye. The pain was very great, and my face was swellen for more than a week afterward. She said I was acting " perfeetly outrageous," and that if I did not bee she would break every bone in my body. The tall woman, who had several times come to my rescue, then entered, and took the madam away. After the servant had cleared away the broken china and swept up the carpet, she withdrew and I was left alone for several hours.

A DELICATE CORRESPONDENCE.

While wandering around the room in a state of mental agony, I saw the end of a heavy iron red, projecting from behind the dressing case. Drawing the wardrobe slightly forward, I saw that it was an iron bar, of about one and a half feet in length, which, running through three staples (two on the sills, and one on the panel) served as a boit to a door leading into another apartment. It was perfectly flat, and was frescoed like the wall, but I could see a streak of light under its lower edge. It was firmly fastened on the other side, and re-sisted all my efforts. I took the red, determining to keep it always near me, and with it to defend myself. My attention was then accidentally drawn to the writing desk. With the iron rod I succeeded in forcing open the lid, and there found, among any quantity of correspondence, about 22 letters, of which the two follow-

The first I opened was written on a piece of office paper, with the card of "Messrs. — & Co., — st., Shipping Merchants," at the head. It read as follows:

The next was this:

ing will suffice as examples.

The next was title: Piprir.avg., March 20, 1071.
Manan: I send you \$1,000 advance, and will let you lave the other strong in two months time if you will get me just such a girl as 1 do reflect to you. I am about to heave for Havans. I am. Docron. There were three other notes from the Doctor, with dates more or less remote. In one he spoke of a girl who -'s, a hairdresser's shop on Broadway, for whom he would pay even \$10,000 rather than not possess her. The shipping merchant told also, in another note, of a servant girl at No. — Madison ave., in another note, of a servant girl at No. — Madison-ave., next car, and average a full description of her conductor, I learned that I was in Brooklyn. A ride of American, who examines the subject intelligently and near Thirty-fourth-st., and save a full description of her conductor, I learned that I was in Brooklyn. A ride of American, who examines the subject intelligently and with candor, can fall to approve the treaty in all its which she usually went out on errands, and concluded amering \$1,000 for her.

the desk when the tall woman entered. After again remonstrating with me for my conduct toward Madam, produced a sample of blue silk, saying, "I have an invitation for you to attend a party which the lady of the house is going to give to-morrow (Wednesday) even-ing, and, as it will be impossible for you to have this dress finished in time, I will lend you one of mine. The bressmaker will be up in the morning to measure for the suit, and she has suggested that it should be trimmed with point lace. I will also lend you my diamond jewelry. A jeweler will be here in a few days to give you your choice of several patterns of necklaces and bracelets. I am anxions to have you look well to-morrow night, as there will be a very fine gentleman here. He is independently wealthy, and says that he

cannot live without you." Upon my telling her, at the conclusion of this ha rangue, that I would have none of her dresses or jewelry nor see the "gentleman," she said hastily, "How feelish you do act. The dress will cost \$500, and, after all the attention which we have paid to you, is this the way you

A few moments having elapsed, in which neither of its said anything, she remarked, rising to leave, "The gentleman may be here to-night. If he comes, I will bring him up to your room. The maid shall come and dress you; there are a number of fine dresses in the ward-

I then showed her the iron rod which I had found, and told her that if he should enter the room I would use it. Instinctively she glanced toward the writing desk, and finding that the lock was broken, demanded, in a gasp, if I had opened it. I walked toward the piano, keeping my eyes upon her all the time, and did not answer. She stepped to the door and called for the servant-girl, who at once removed the desk into another room. I was afterward searched. The madam came in after "my friend left, and began to abuse me and called me all manner of names. The tall woman soon returned and took her

"WHAT'S IN A NAME" Prompted by the discoveries which I had made in the

writing desk, I was no sooner alone again than I began search in the drawers of the dressing-case. In the back corner of the lower drawer I found a small moroccobound Bible, on the title page of which was written, in fine feminine hand, the name ISADORA DOLARIAS; Her Book. I had scarcely memorized the name before the tall ady reentered, and seeing the book in my hand, manifested signs of alarm. She went to the door and called the madam. When they came in both appeared excited. I should here state that the door was niways locked on the outside, even if the woman only left for a moment They tried to approach me, but brandishing the enly weapon of defense which I possessed, the iron-bar, I kept them at bay. Seeing that force would not avail, the tall roman, assuming a composed tone of voice, said, "You have not opened the book! I will give you this pocketbook"-producing a well-filled wallet-"or my diamends, or anything for that Bible. It was given me by my nother just perfore Heft shome." I threw the book to her. After whispering together a few moments they left I now gave up all hope of gaining my liberty. The ga

had been lighted some time before, and it was now quite dark outside. I had been 24 hours in the house. About 10 o'clock a servant came to the door and asked if I did not want some refreshment; still fearing to eat their ood, I declined.

The tall woman, whom I shall now call Isadora, came in directly after, and brought a suit, telling me to dress myself, as the "gentleman" she had expected was down stairs, and she wanted to introduce him. I refused to allow the suit to be put on, and declared my intention to break everything in the room if she offered to bring up the "gentleman." She then bade me good-night, and left me Placing the back of a chair under the door

PRICE FOUR CENTS. knob, and turning a heavy chair upside down against the

WASHINGTON

A LAST WARNING TO THE KU-KLUX.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, May 4.-The President issued

the following proclamation to-day: The Act of Congress, entitled " An Act to exforce the rovisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Consti ution of the United States, and for other purposes," ap proved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary ablic importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain

from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of divizons of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military conflicts, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

that your folks do not care about you, for they have Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attennot advertised you as missing. Stop your fretting, then, and you will never regret it." She then left me alone tion is now called, and reductant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me except in cases of imperative necessity, I do never theless deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it, shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of secur ing to all citizens of the United States a reaccful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. It is my carnest wish that peace and ing yard, but the madam, entering suddenly, surprised cheerful obedience to the law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be EWhen the two women again opened the door, at about easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the con to'clock, I was sitting in a chair feigning sleep. The mistress of the house said, in a whisper: "What shall we flict now wriften in our Constitution, and by the due and do with her! The case in the other room is just as bad, proper enforcement of equal, just and impartial laws in every part of our country. The failure of I munities to furnish such means for the attains but I guess we can bring her round. This one has cost us already about all the advance." They then left without sults so carnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for I was left alone until about 16 o'clock at night, when a protection of its citizens of every race and color, and girl, who had visited me during the afternoon, came in for the restoration of peace and order throughout the

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand

dependence of the United States the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

PROSPECTS OF ITS RATIFICATION-ORGAN-IZATION OF A COLORED REGIMENT IN WASH-

Washington, Thursday, May 4, 1871. Senators Morten and Cameron, in response to a tele graphic summons /rom the President, arrived here to-day. They come in advance of the meeting of the Senate, in order to become familiar with the treaty of the Joint High Commission, and to examine the papers and documents, which are very voluminous and intricate, relating to the subjects of discussion between the Euglish Gov-ernment and our own. The treaty has been printed confidentially for the use of the Commissioners, and copies will at once be placed in the hands of all the members of the Foreign Relations Committee in the city, and also the Members of the Cabinet. Secretary Boutwell rerveloped she led me out, closed the door, hurried me turned to-day, two days earlier than was expected, in order that he might participate in the examination of the renty, which is to occupy the whole along the street, and into the cab which was standing near. The curtains were drawn down and the eab drove off. It was a very tedious ride so that at the end of about half an hour I fell into a doze. I noticed that we adjourned until Saturday, in order to give the Cabinet stopped once for several minutes. My companion said | time to examine all the conditions embraced in the very little but retained a tight hold on my arm. About treaty, and if the Cabinet shall suggest any amendment, daylight the cab stopped, and upon my asking her how I or change, the same will receive the attention of the could return the money with which she had procured my Commission on Saturday. It will then be signed, in dudeliverance, she said to send it through the post-office to plicate, by all the members of the Commission on behalf "Edith Purcell, Box No. -." This I have since done, of both Governments, there being no dissatisfaction extegether with a handsome present. I have never pressed by any member, and all being fully satisfied that dince heard of her or how she got into the house. the treaty is just, fair and honorable to both Governments. Every American member of the Commis Stepping out of the cab it drove rapidly away, stepping out of the cab it drove rapidly away, enhanced. Every Autherean heliose the conductance of the cab it drove rapidly since expresses his unhesitating bellef that it will be ratified, and Judge Nelson, who is the only distance I walked down toward the crossing, took the next car, and was astonished when, upon asking the tion for its provisions. He says: "No fair-minded points." The report that Mr. Sumner is writing a speech in opposition to the treaty, and that he will take family at breakfast. They asked why I had returned so soon. Their treatment and the absence of the adversion in it to explain his unfriendly relations with Scoretary Fish, is unfounded. Mr. Sumner has not seen the treaty, and he will not oppose it unless it shall appear to his mind, after an examination, that it is unwise and de st. The note was written with a pencil and had been delivered by a boy on the night of the German Jubilee. This is the end of my story. I ascribe my deliverance to the mercy of Divine Providence. feetive. Senator Morton will probably have the manage ment of the treaty in the Senate.

ernment to furnish arms and equipments. Gen. Chipman, just elected delegate in Chagress from

his District, will not resign the Secretaryship of the Territorial Government for several months. The reports, therefore, that Fred. Douglass, Mr. Stanton, or any other gentlemen, is to be appointed Secretary, is premature. Owing to the rain, which fell heavily nearly all day

the champion game of base-ball between the Boston Club and the Olympics did not occur. The grounds, from present appearance, will not be fit for play before Mon

left town last night, the former to be absent till Monday and the latter for about a week.

Vernon and being reviewed by the President.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Medical Asso-

ciation, in session here, has indefinitely postponed the ing, when it was announced that the Court had agreed inc, when it was announced that the Court has agreed upon the following verdict:

That the said Rev. Charles Edward Cheney is guilty on all the charges and specifications contained in the presentment, and while, as Presbyters sitting in judgment on the conduct of another Presbyter, we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we feel obliged to state that, in our opinion, the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the Church of God should be prenounced upon him. The Court then adjourned sine die. It is understood that sentence will not be pronounced for several days. motion to construe the Constitution so as not to exclude female delegates. Dr. Henry A. Martin of Boston, female delegates. Dr. Henry A. Martin of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Vaccination, was removed for using insulting language toward the Association in an article on Vaccination which he had published in The Homeopathic Journal. The following officers in The Homeopathic Journal. The following officers were elected for the year: Presidents, D. W. Yandell, Kentucky, Vice-Presidents, Thomas M. Logan, California; C. Lives, Alabama; R. M. Mitchell, Alabama; fornia; C. Lives, Alabama; R. M. Mitchell, Alabama; J. K. Bartlett, Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary, D. Murray, Chester; Librarian, F. A. Ashford, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Dr. Benj, Howard of New-York for an essay awarded to The Howard of New-York for an essay on the direct method of artificial respiration for the on the direct method of artificial respiration for the freatment of persons apparently dead from suffocation, from drowning, or from other causes. The first has from drowning, or from other causes. The first has from drowning or from constitution of the bile. The Assolution will meet next year in Philadelphia. ... A bill prohibiting non-residents from selling aters in Philadelphia without first having procured a license, has passed Pennsylvania legislature. The measure is considered retallatory upon .The Odd-Fellows of Terre Haute, Ind., held a

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A complimentary dinner was given on Wedness Commodore Ashbury, in London, Eng., by the Therees Yacht Clab,

The Postmuster-General has appointed Geo. A. Special Agent of the Department to superintend postal matters of collean mail service vice Geo. B. Armstrong, resigned.

of the Washington University.

The North-Western Press Association was in a in Cliego, yesterday, and elected the following named officers; ent, St. A. D. Balcomber Vice-Presidents, D. N. Richardson and helby; Secretary, L. M. Haverstick, Tressaure, B. L. Merritt, the Committee, D. D. A. Carrer, J. P. Cadagan, and R. L. Merritt.

Ex-Gov. John Wood of Quincy, III., has given usion in that city (which was built at a cost of over \$50,000), to you have for interesting the city of Quincy, for the establishment of a female seminary, with the amount of the city of Quincy, for the establishment of a female seminary, with the anotherstanding that it is to be open to all denominations. The ty be valued at \$500,000.

till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. During the interval several of the girls in the house came in to visit me. I learned that there were in all 26 women in the building. I once or twice heard sobs and prayers coming from an adjoining room. The voice was indoubtedly that of a young girl. Her lamentations were something like this: "Oh, if I could only get out," and "My poor mother." I could not get any information from any of the girls. When I was alone I wrote a note, intending to throw it out of the window into the adjoin-

She said that she pitied me, and that if I was determined entire country.

> and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and of the In-

GENERAL WASHINGTON TOPICS. THE TREATY OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION-

arly abandoned all hope of her coming, and began to eep bitterly, when she entered noiselessly and, telling me that it was after 2 o'clock, hurriedly threw my shawl around my shoulders. Taking off my hat she covered (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) my head with a very heavy green vail, and led me down stairs. She remarked that the "ladies" had all retired, and that there was very little danger. We descended to the basement, and having reached the front door, my guide extorted a promise from me that I would there await her return. She quickly unlocked the door, and after having fastened it behind her, ran down the street. After having been gone about 10 minutes, she returned, and said that she had succeeded in finding a driver of one of the carriages at the door, who, for a consideration of \$10 (which she had pledged him) had agreed to take us away. Making sure that my eyes were closely

> The formation of a District colored regiment, under the title of the "National Territorial Guards," has been determined on. It is to be composed of discharged soldiers and sallors, residents of this District and to number 1,000 men. Application is to be made to the Govern

rector and his assistant, the party of the congregation favoring the rector field a bill in the Court of Common Pleas this morning, setting forth that there has been no presentment whatever against the Rev. H. G. Batterson and the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, nor have any charges whitever been made against them upon which hearing has been allowed them. The plaintiffs charge that defendants are not now, nor were they at the time of their action, legal vestrymen of St. Clement's, and they (plaintiffs) believe that defendants intend to prevent, by acts of force, the exercise, by the rector and his assistant, of the functions of their office within St. Clement's Caurch. The attempted dissolution of connection botween the congregation and rector and assistant is directly in opposition to the wishes or plaintiffs and of the congregation, hence the plaintiffs ask that their own rights be asserted, and the defendants restrained by special injunction, until a hearing, and perpetual thereafter, from dissolving the connection between the rector and his assistant and the congregation. An injunction restraining sistant and the congregation. yesterday and to-day, making the grounds unfit for play,

Postmaster-General Croswell and Secretary Robeson

The 5th Maryland Regiment will visit Washington on Wednesday, May 10, for the purpose of visiting Mount

NIAGARA, Ont., May 4.-The lifeboat belongng to Fort Niagara, got adrift during a gale this mornand a boat manned by six soldiers, and Lieuts. L. G. Ashbury and J. C. Morris, started in pursuit, but their boat capsized and all were drowned.

The Hon. David Atwood and E. D. Hailon have

Judge J. N. Granger, Recorder of the General bide, and brother-in-law of the late Senator Douglas, has resigned atton. the resignation to take effect on the Hatland.

Miss Phebe W. Cozzens, who has gained con-le notoriety as a lecturer on woman suffrage and kindred subjects, duared yesterlay at St. Louis as Bachelor of Laws in the Law of the Washington Culversity.